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SIXTEEN PAGES

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lation of any Sunday paper in Indiana.

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Those stalwart young Turners would

make splendid soldiers, and in the event

of war they would nearly all be in it.

If Emperor William could have seen

the Turners marching yesterday he

would have realized that a great deal of

German blood has been transfused into

American veins.

The quality of the reclamation which

has been passing between the cham-

pions and accusers of Professor Briggs

suggests, at least, the existence of a

very personal old Adam.

To use the phrase of a citizen whose

claim for statesmanship is the subject of

perpetual contention by his own party,

the Italian difficulty seems to have fallen

into "innocuous desuetude."

The estimated yield of wheat in France

is 317,300,000 bushels, which is 154,000,000

less than the yield of last year. This is

so large a quantity to import that the

French government was justified in tempo-

rarily reducing the duty.

The announcement of a silver pool

that is to carry up the price of silver to

a figure where the value of the bullion

in a silver dollar will be equal to the

value of the gold dollar, has not mate-

rially affected the price of the white

metal thus far, the value of the silver in

a standard dollar remaining at about 75

cents.

The unnamed French financier who

undertakes to criticize the United States

Congress for not passing a free silver

coinage law instead of using for money

purposes nearly \$90,000,000 worth of

silver bullion a year, would be more

effective if he could first induce France

to coin a few million ounces of white

metal each month.

A YEAR ago John D. Rockefeller said,

under oath, that he could not tell the

value of his property, but since his re-

cent illness several enterprising papers

substantially concur in according to him

\$120,000,000, which goes to show how

much more the confident gossip knows

of another man's affairs than he can

know himself.

The origin of the \$400,000 fire in Sea-

bright, N. J., which rendered sixty fam-

ilies homeless, has been traced to a

drunken man, a lighted match and a

bundle of hay. A very large proportion

of the millions of wealth destroyed each

month could be traced to the careless and

sometimes drunken man and the lighted

match carelessly thrown away.

So long as assemblages, even in Ar-

kansas, which meet to raise funds to

build a monument in honor of Jefferson

Davis, take pleasure in displaying the

flag of the United States so as to show

only the bars, as was done the past week

in Little Rock, there is occasion for old-

fashioned patriotic services in all parts

of the country in which the old flag as

it is satisfactory.

The Massachusetts Board of Agri-

culture has just published answers from

the agricultural towns in that State to

its inquiries regarding the supply and

quality of farm labor, which are invari-

ably to the effect that first-class farm

help is scarce and very difficult to get,

and readily commands from \$18 to \$30 a

month for the season, with board. There

are men enough who can use a spade

and pick, but good farm help requires

intelligence and experience. It is prob-

able that the same questions would bring

similar answers in other States where

agriculture is more general.

The reappearance of mackerel in great

abundance in waters of the New Eng-

land and Nova Scotia coast after several

years of scarcity finds an explanation in

the fact that three years ago the United

States established a close season which

saves the fish from capture until after

the spawning season. The same is true

of lobsters. This experience is useful

to States which have valuable game or

fish which can be destroyed by indis-

criminate hunting and killing. If close

seasons are strictly observed it would

take a great deal of hunting and fishing

in a legitimate manner to destroy game

and fish.

The Howard Association, of London,

has recently issued a tract entitled "The

Collegiate and Hotel Prisons of the

United States." Its object is to con-

demne the extreme ideas of some prison

reformers who would eliminate the pun-

itive element from prison life and de-

prive the punishment of crime of almost

all its terrors. The Howard Association takes the ground that one of the prime objects of a prison is to punish, and that this punishment should be sufficiently severe to act as a warning to criminals and a deterrent against crime. Therefore it ridicules the feather-bed systems prevalent in some American prisons, where the treatment is such as almost to make the convict believe that he has been persecuted and unjustly deprived of his liberty. There is great danger of prison reform going too far in that direction. Prison life should not be brutal, but it should be severe enough to be a healthy deterrent against crime. Criminals should not be coddled.

ADVANTAGES OF THE HOME COLLEGE.

There is a vague impression among intelligent people that a young man can acquire a better education during the four years allotted to college life in some of the larger colleges of other States than in the institutions in Indiana. That three or four institutions in other States afford the choice of a wider range of studies than do the smaller colleges there can be no doubt; but it is equally true that the courses of study offered by four or five colleges in Indiana contain all that a young man can master in the four years, while the quality of instruction will compare favorably with the best.

The first object of a college course is to discipline the mind and prepare the young for the work of life, rather than to furnish them with the knowledge upon all subjects which will equip them for any profession or business. Discipline being the chief object of the college course, it can be as well if not better acquired in an institution where the classes have a limited number of pupils, and where there is greater individuality and class-room requirements are greater, than in institutions which have a larger patronage and where the tutor takes the place of the professor. In point of instruction, the flourishing colleges of Indiana are not behind the best in other States. As many instructors in Indiana colleges have made reputations as in other States, which goes to show that they must be men of ability and learning, and that they keep in the front rank of progress. But reputation for learning on the part of instructors cannot educate men and women unless they study. The discipline and the power which may be acquired in the college course must be obtained by the individual student by thorough application and method in study. The college course which does not require close application cannot be of great value to the pupil.

There are other advantages in the home college. A large part of those who are educated in colleges in States like Indiana take up their residence in that or adjoining States. Consequently, if they are graduated from home colleges, they go out to the work of life with a large college acquaintance in their States, and with the influence of the institution on their side. Moreover, they are educated with the people with whom they are to live. Many excellent scholars of good abilities, by receiving the greater part of their education in the larger institutions of the East and of Europe, lose their touch, so to speak, with the mass of people, and fail to obtain the distinction to which their real merits and good intentions entitle them. They are estranged. The young man of the college will not be liberally and usefully educated if his education tends to make him exclusive. The more he knows of the mass of mankind, and the closer he is to them by acquaintance and sympathy, the better it will be for him. The home college, situated in a smaller town and patronized by the sons and daughters of those who live in the surrounding country, must afford better advantages to acquire that practical knowledge of the people which is a part of real education than those large institutions which are withdrawn from the masses so much that some of their teachers seem to have no proper appreciation of the average American people.

In conclusion, it may be said that the young man who cannot get a good practical education in the colleges and higher schools of Indiana has not the capacity to get it elsewhere. Young Wilson, in the baccarat trial, testified that his father took him from college because "it was no use keeping him there;" so the Indiana father whose son cannot get an education in an Indiana college will do worse than waste his money by sending him elsewhere for a liberal education, because he will never attain to it.

GETTYSBURG AND WATERLOO.

General Walseley, in his recent series of papers, and other European soldiers have given the world to understand that the fighting in what some of our friends are pleased to courteously and tenderly refer to as "the war between the States" was not so stubborn and sanguinary in its character and results as that of European wars. While persistence on the field of battle is not the highest quality in a people, it is due the American people to show that such an impression as the writers referred to have given is not sustained by the statistics of the casualties of great battles. In point of numbers engaged the battles of Gettysburg and Waterloo were nearly equal. At Gettysburg the number of Union troops engaged was about 80,000 and of Confederates 65,000, while at Waterloo the allies had 180,000 and the French numbered 72,000. That is, there were about 150,000 engaged on the field of Gettysburg and 190,000 at Waterloo. The losses of the confederates at Gettysburg were 23,000 in killed, wounded and missing, while Napoleon's loss at Waterloo was over 25,000. But when it is remembered that Lee's army withdrew in comparatively good order, while Napoleon's army fled from Waterloo in a panic and thousands of helpless French were slain, it must be perceived that the actual loss of the confederates in fighting was greater than that of the French. At Gettysburg the Union army lost 12,555 men in killed and wounded, and 5,435 missing, while at Waterloo the allies lost 16,923 in killed and wounded and 5,456 in missing. That is, General Meade lost 17,555 men in an army of 80,000, or at

most 85,000, as the result of fighting, while General Wellington lost 16,923 in a total of 120,000, showing a greater loss in killed and wounded alone of 22 per cent. on the part of the Union army. Among the allies the heaviest fighting was done by Wellington's British troops, numbering 23,991, their loss in killed, wounded and missing being 26 per cent. At Gettysburg, the Second and Third corps, aggregating 23,610 men, lost in killed and wounded 7,586, or 32 per cent., without taking into account the 974 missing. It is fair to assume that the part of an army which in a single engagement lost 6 per cent. more than another, must have done as stubborn and as bloody work as the one making the lighter loss. In modern European battles there have been no losses so large in proportion to the troops engaged as that of Waterloo. There were smaller engagements during the rebellion in which a larger per cent. of loss was suffered than was experienced in the great battle of Gettysburg.

AS TO CITY CHARTERS.

There is a movement on foot in Detroit to secure the adoption of a new city charter similar in its main features to the one now in force in this city. The charter has been drafted and printed, and is now under discussion preliminary to its consideration by the Legislature. The Detroit Free Press opposes it, ostensibly on the ground that it lessens the number of officers directly chosen by the people, and that it gives the Mayor too much power. The latter feature is characterized as "too much one-man power." The Detroit charter provides for the election of only two city officers, viz., Mayor and treasurer. In this respect it differs from ours, which provides for the election of Mayor, city clerk and police judge, our treasurer or city controller being appointed by the Mayor. In other respects the proposed Detroit charter resembles ours, the heads of executive departments being appointed by the Mayor.

We do not think the Free Press's grounds of opposition to the new charter good. They were thoroughly discussed here and held not good. What is called one-man power, or concentration of executive power and responsibility in the hands of the Mayor, is believed to be a decided improvement on the old plan of giving legislative and executive power to the Council, thus not only confusing the powers, but dividing the responsibility of government. The best thought of the times is in favor of separating legislative and executive powers and concentrating the latter as much as possible. It follows that the appointment of heads of departments by the Mayor is decidedly preferable to the old plan of electing executive officers by the Council, or even by the people.

The Free Press says the effect of the adoption of the new charter in that city would be "to force upon the city a new and costly experiment for which there is no public demand, and which it will take months, if not years, to get into good working order." That has not been the experience here. There was scarcely a ripple when our city government changed from the old to the new form, and as for friction, there has been much less under the new than there was under the old. It is not pretended or claimed that our new charter is perfect, or that abuses may not spring up under it, but thus far it has worked to the entire satisfaction of its friends. Of course, we speak of the form of government, and not of all that has been done under it. If Detroit wants a good city charter it should copy ours. In that respect Indianapolis leads the procession.

A GET-RICH-QUICK SCHEME.

The Cleveland Leader records the untimely demise in that city of an organization called the Fraternity of Financial Co-operation. As might be supposed from the fanciful title, it was a get-rich-quick organization by which everybody who put in a small sum was sure to draw out one several times larger. Instead of that the stockholders will have to be content with from \$11 to \$17 on an outlay of about \$50 each. The scheme, like many others of its class, was organized under the laws of New Jersey. Its objects, as set forth in the charter, were "to discourage intemperance and vice, to diffuse the principles of frugality, co-operation, benevolence and charity, to raise and maintain a co-operative or relief fund from the weekly dues of its members, from which to pay its members certain sick, periodical and relief benefits, and to provide for such necessary expenses as shall accrue by carrying into effect the objects herein set forth." There are always plenty of people eager to assist in promoting these admirable objects if they can be assured of making 200 or 300 per cent. profit on the investment, and the get-rich-quick society always holds out such an assurance. In this case the organization promised to pay \$150 to each person who held a continuous membership for six months, provided said person secured three new members during the first three weeks; or \$150 would be paid in four months provided five new members were secured during the first four weeks. The object of this was to make each member a soliciting agent for the swindle. The estimated cost was: Application fee, \$5; certificate fee, \$2; contribution to reserve fund, to be deducted from final payment, \$30; expense dues for six months, \$6; weekly dues, twenty-six weeks, \$26; total, \$57. The circular which announced this glittering plan for obtaining \$150 in six months by the payment of \$57 concluded by saying: Can you conceive of a more equitable plan? We propose to give you the benefits for the very least possible cost, coupled with absolute security. Promises are easily made, but the time for fulfillment comes, and when the benefits are offered too cheap to the first those who follow must make up the deficiency. Hence a barrier to new members. There will be no barriers to the fraternity. The equalization by reason of the reserve fund will prevent this, and members who are in will continue taking new certificates, as there is a guarantee of absolute honesty, as well as an equitable plan.

The fraternity commenced doing business in Cleveland in November last, and within six months it had four thousand policy-holders. The names of members fairly poured in. A few of the first ones were actually paid \$150 each,

as promised, and this served to stimulate others. In a short time, however, assessments began to be levied "for the welfare of the fraternity." A little later came the announcement that it would only be able to pay \$100, instead of \$150, on the expiration of the certificate. Later still this was reduced to \$60. The rest is given in the words of the Leader:

A short time ago a circular was sent out from the headquarters of the fraternity announcing that certificates to the amount of \$1500 would be paid on June 23, and that after this was done there would remain in the treasury \$15,000, provided all assessments were paid up to that date. This was soon followed by a telegram to the organizer in this city, announcing that all certificates maturing on and after July 13 would be redeemed at 50 cents on the dollar. The secretaries, however, were requested to make their remittances promptly to the supreme body. There was still another surprise in store. On Monday Mr. John H. Hughes, of Philadelphia, arrived in the city and stopped at the American House. He called on the district secretaries, and announced that he represented the Supreme Council. He said that he was empowered to take up all certificates expiring after July 13, and to pay \$17 each for them, provided all assessments were paid up to date. The members holding such certificates have paid in about \$35 on each one. One member took his certificate to Mr. Hughes, and instead of \$17 he received but \$6, being told that he owed \$11 for assessments, weekly dues and monthly tax. Another member took in a certificate expiring on July 13, and he was told that it would not be bought even for \$1. Those whose certificates expire on June 23 are informed that they will receive \$20 on that date, instead of the \$150 promised. They have already paid in \$45, and they will be required to pay in \$15 more before that date.

Mr. Hughes admitted to a Leader reporter that they were trying to wind up the concern because they could not carry out their agreements. He attributed their failure to the cessation of new members coming in and to the fact that the lapses in membership were much fewer than they expected. In other words, the scheme was based, first, upon the gullibility of the people, and second, on the inability of members to hold out to the end, whereby they would lose what they had paid in, and the company, of course, would gain.

These schemes are spreading all over the country, and the Journal has taken the pains to expose this one because an attempt may be made to work the same game here. Honest men should beware of all such schemes.

SIFTING IMMIGRATION.

Mr. Owen, the new Superintendent of Immigration, understands the spirit of the law, and there is every reason to believe he will enforce it with a view to excluding illegitimate and undesirable immigration. This will be no easy task. The influences operating to encourage and assist foreign emigration to this country are numerous and active, and they are not particular what kind of people they send here.

The records show that there are thirty-five societies in Europe organized for the express purpose of assisting emigration to this country. It is not their object to send undesirable immigrants, but they are not at all particular as to the kind they do send. In addition to this it is a notorious fact that the local authorities in many parts of Europe make a business of assisting paupers and criminals to come to this country. Finally, every Atlantic steamship company has hundreds of agents in the United States who are authorized to sell steerage passage tickets, to be paid for on this side, and used by persons coming here. As the agent receives a commission on every ticket sold he is not likely to be particular as to what hands it goes into. The competition in this business is very sharp, and the records show that a large business is done in the sale of prepaid tickets. Mr. R. D. Layton, United States inspector of immigration, recently made a statement in regard to the immigration for 1890, from which the following is an extract:

The Inman Steamship Company has 34,000 agents in this country, and last year 33 per cent. of the steerage passengers were carried upon prepaid tickets bought in America. The Hamburg-American Steamship Company has 1,258 agents in the United States, and over 40 per cent. of the steerage passengers carried last year were prepaid. The Anchor Line has 2,900 agents here, and over 50 per cent. of the steerage passengers carried were prepaid. The North German Lloyd has 2,500 agents here, and 40 per cent. of the steerage passengers carried were prepaid. The National Line has 1,600 agents here, and 25 per cent. of the steerage passengers carried were prepaid. The Guion Line has 1,800 agents, and 25 per cent. of the steerage passengers carried were prepaid. The P&O Line has 1,600 agents here, and 25 per cent. of the steerage passengers carried were prepaid. The Cunard Line has 850 agents, and 15 per cent. of the steerage passengers were prepaid.

These figures convey an idea of the magnitude of the prepaid steerage business. Much of it is doubtless legitimate, the tickets being paid for on this side by persons who wish to bring relatives over, but amid so much assisted immigration there must be some that is undesirable, and this, if possible, should be stopped. Agents of steamship lines in this country who are so eager to sell steerage tickets should be placed under some supervision and held accountable for the kind of people they bring here.

Another matter which Mr. Owen would do well to investigate is the amount of space in the steerage allotted to each individual immigrant. Under present regulations they are given a small amount of space per capita. This means a crowded steerage and an increased tide of immigration. A regulation increasing the amount of space per passenger would reduce the number which a steamer could carry and force the companies to increase their charges. This would be a double check on immigration, and tend very materially to shut out the undesirable classes. From this time forward the policy of the United States should be to sift foreign immigration and exclude that which is undesirable.

INDIANAPOLIS gives a cordial welcome to the turnfest. The best assurance that any class of foreign-born American citizens can give of their loyalty to the adopted country is loyalty to the memories of fatherland. It is because the Germans were so loyal to Germany that they are so loyal to America. The loyalty and patriotism of our German-American citizens are beyond question. They have been demonstrated in many ways, and will be whenever occasion may require. The turnfest is an outgrowth of the German love for physical culture, out-door sports and social recreation. In all respects it is worthy of imitation by Americans, who give too

little heed to these objects. To the Germans belongs the credit of having laid the foundations of musical culture in this country. If they add to this great gift the further service of teaching Americans the importance of physical culture and the art of social enjoyment they will earn a national vote of thanks.

In organizing the United States Court of Appeals at Philadelphia, a few days ago, Justice Bradley delivered an address to the bar, in the course of which he said that the state of turbulence which had existed in certain localities and the resort to what is known as lynching law was a sad spectacle. To correct this evil the administration of the law should be more firm and more prompt. He added: "The bar is greatly at fault, because it avails itself of every opportunity to appeal to the court of last resort on the most trivial points, when it should be satisfied with the administration of justice in the lower courts." This great defect in the administration of justice is often remarked upon by the public, and it is gratifying to have it censured by a judge of the highest court.

The expulsion of the Jews by the Czar from Russia is no longer a matter of sentiment so far as other governments are concerned, for the reason that the five million people whom it affects, and who are natives of Russia, must go elsewhere. Thousands of them have already reached this country, and more thousands are pushing into Germany, Great Britain, Austria and other parts of Europe. It has been suggested, in view of this unfortunate people being compelled to enter the territory of other nations, that the governments of this country, Great Britain, Germany and Austria unite in a demand to the Czar that he shall stop the migration on the penalty of having his conduct regarded as an "unfriendly" act.

The act of the British Parliament forbidding the employment of children under eleven years of age in factories is regarded as a humane measure, but one which will to some extent affect the industrial interests of England, as many thousands of children under that age have been employed in factories as "half-timers," for which their compensation has been a mere pittance. The enforcement of such a law will doubtless result in the employment of thousands of older persons to whom better wages must be paid.

THERE is likely to be a great hay crop this year, and that is more important than most people imagine. The hay crop is worth more than any other except corn. It exceeds in value the oats crop, the wheat crop or the cotton crop. In 1890 the value of the hay crop in the United States was \$389,732,873, while that of the wheat crop was \$275,320,390, and of the cotton crop \$269,989,512. Railroad men say the moving of the hay crop is a very important item in transportation.

In the June Nineteenth Century is an article on the "Social Aspects of American Life," by Hamilton Aide, who came to this country and traveled about with Mr. Stanley during his last lecture tour. He sees a great many queer things on an English point of view, but the thing which appears to trouble him most is the reliance, individuality and comparative freedom of the American girl. She astonishes him beyond measure, and he is not sure what will become of her. He has something to say about the "upper" and "lower orders" in America, which is so good that it is quoted: I cannot say that my observation has led me to the same conclusions as Mr. Bryce in the earlier form of "The Pleasures of American Life." It is probably true that the lower orders are happier, earning, as they do, larger wages, and with the well-founded hope of growing richer and rising in the social scale. The workman with 10 shillings a day, the housemaid with 250 or 260 a year, need not be gnawed by envy and hatred of those born in another sphere, such as corrodes the peace of mechanics incited with socialist doctrine in Europe. But from what I observed of the upper classes in America I do not receive the impression that they were more contented, or in any sense happier, than persons in the same station in England.

By these terms of "upper" and "lower" Mr. Aide evidently intends to make a distinction between those who labor in some manner for a living and those who do not. Those who do labor, Mr. Aide really admits, are much better off here than in England; and, as they constitute, by far, the greater part of the people, his statement is an admission that is very important. As for the others, the very small number whose inherited substance enables them to be idlers, if they are so disposed, whether they are entirely happy or not, is a matter of small consequence.

THE New York Court of Appeals has administered a rebuke to the pettifoggery lawyer who seeks to prevent the execution of the law after criminals have been found guilty. The counsel for a man convicted of murder in 1890 have succeeded in delaying his execution by carrying the case to the Court of Appeals and the Supreme Court of the United States. Failing in both instances they applied to the Court of Appeals for a rehearing. That court of last resort, in refusing to grant the prayer of the counsel, added the following words:

When all the forms of law have been observed and the defendant has had every opportunity to make his defense, and his conviction has been affirmed by the highest court of the State, and the judgment is affirmed, and the final judgment should be executed, unless the Governor of the State, in the exercise of his clemency, should grant a reprieve or a pardon. The forms of law should not be used to subvert the criminal law of the State. Attorneys and counselors admitted to practice in the courts of the State are under a duty to aid the administration of justice, and they cannot consistently with this duty engage in vexatious proceedings merely for the purpose of undermining the final judgments of the courts and defeating the interests of the law. It ought to be a subject of inquiry, therefore, whether they can